disposition, a satirist, a scoffer, a truculent and vin-Selice enemy. His management of The Quarterly Beriev was marked by the absence of literary con ptiousness, a flerceness of projection often tinged scientiousness, a fierceness of projection often tinged with malignity, and a cynical contempt of every noble and generous sentiment. In a notice of the decoased, one of the leading London journals remarks:

"All the world was always aware of the sins of The Quarterly, under Lockhart's management; and the best informed had cause to view them the most sovere! . Everybody knows what Croker's political articles were like. Everybody knows how the publisher was now and then compelled to republish, as they had originally stood, articles which had been been olated, by Croker and Lockhart, (whose names sere always associated in regard to the review) with libels and malicious jokes. In their reckless mess they drew upon themselves an amount of rep-relation in literary circles which thin skinned men could never have endured. Now, the young author of a father's biography was invited by the ed tor send him early proof sheets, for the benefit of a speedy review; and the review did what it could to damn the book before it was fairly in the hands of the public; and now, the vanity of some second or third-rate author was flattered and drawn out in private intercourse to obtain material for a carica-ture in the next Quarterly. As an able man, a s great admirer of the literary merits of the Reconnected and vigorous and successful have nothing to apprehend from The Quarterly; but, as care as they are old, or blind, or deaf, or absent

'dead. The Quarterly is upon them.'

The cheerless gloom which shrouded the close of his life is alluded to by the same writer, showing a picture of desolation, sufficiently somber to gratify the most vindictive enemy. "The good will which " be did not seek in his happy days, was won for him " by the deep and manifold sorrows of his latter years. "The extraordinary sweep made by death in his " wife's family is a world-wide wonder and sorrow. "Lady Scott went first; and the beloved child,-"Lockbart's intelligent boy, so well known unde thename of Hugh Littlejohn,-died when the grand-"ather's mind was dim and clouded. Soon after Scott's death, his younger daughter and worn-out purse followed him; and in four years more, Mrs. Lockbart. The young Sir Walter died childless in " Isdia, and his brother Charles, unmarried, in Persia. "Lockhart was left with a son and a daughter. As " years and griefs began to press heavily upon him, new serrow arose in his narrow domestic circle. His "son was never any comfort to him, and died "in early manhood. The only remaining descendant of Scott, Lockhart's daughter, was married, and became so fervent and obedient a Catholic to render all intimate intercourse be-"tween the forlorn father and his only child "impossible. He was now opulent. An estate had decended to him through an elder brother; and be held en office—that of Auditor of the Duchy of "Cornwall-which yielded him £300 a year. He had given up the labor of editing The Queterly; but what were opulence and leisure to him now ? Those who saw him in his daily walk in London, his handsome countenance—always with a lowering and sardonic expression-now darkened with sadness, and the thin lips compressed more than ever, as by pain "of mind, forgave, in respectful compassion for one so visited, all causes of quarrel, however just, and threw themselves, as it were, into his mind, seeing again the early pranks with Christopher North, the dinings by the brook at Chiefswood, the glories of "the Abbotsford sporting parties, the travels with Bcott (so like an ovation!) in Ireland, and the home in Regent's-park, with the gentle Sophia presiding. "Comparing these scenes with the actual forlornness "of his last years, there was no heart that could not "pity and forgive, and carefully award him his due, as a writer who has given much pleasure in his day "and left a precious bequest to posterity in his life of the great novelist, purged, as we hope it will be, of whatever is untrue and unkind, and rendered as safe as it is beautiful."

THE SAN JACINTO AT BORDEAUX. From Our Special Correspondent. PARIS, Monday, Nov. 27, 1854.

A private correspondent at Bordeaux furnishes me some details of the embarkation of Mr. Soulé at that port a few days ago, which may prove in beresting to your readers. As the steamer San Jacinto was coming into port, Capt. Stribling sent a note to Mr. Bowen, American Censul, aupuncing the fact, and desiring that the authorilies should indicate a place for the moorage of the Pessel. The next day another note arrived from the captain, stating that the pilots refused to bring the vessel up, alleging a want of depth in the water of the harbor for a vessel of her magni-

This was the first American man-of-war That had ever been seen in those waters, and no vessel, they said, drawing the same water, had ever entered the port. The Commissary of Marine consented to her entrance; but on the third day another note arrived from the captain, saying that a demand had been made upon him to pay quarantine dues before coming up, and that the ressel should deposit all her powder and ammunition at the fort, forty miles below the city, near

which she lay. From these circumstances, and from the silence of the journals, the Consul suspected that it was not the intention of the authorities to allow the wessel to come up at all, and he, therefore, sent anote to the Prefect of Police, complaining of the obstructions which had, apparently, been put in the way of the ship's landing. A day was taken to consider the matter, and then an order War given that the ship should be permitted to come up without delay. Mr. Soule, in his anxlety to get on to Madrid without further intersuptions, wished to go down the stream and meet the vessel; but the Consul, after the authorities had exhibited such uncourteous conduct, prevailed on him to allow the ship to first come into port. On Friday the San Jacinto came up, and the next morning, at 9 o'clock, she saluted the city with twenty-one guus from her 68-pounders. The cannenading was so unusual in that port, and the report of her big guns so loud. to see what could be the occasion of it. The stars and stripes floating at the mast head, was as great an enigma for many of them as the cannonading itself. The Consul, with a party of Americans, visited the ship at 12 o'clock, when another salute was fired. The Consul then called with the Captain on the various public officers of importance in the city and port, and on the following day the same persons were received on board with appropriate salutes. Marvelous reports of the magnitude and extraordinary quali-ties of the vessel had spread, and the Captain having thrown her open to visitors indiscrimitately, more than 5,000 persons visited her on the day on which the officers of the city were received on board. The three following days buquets were given to Mr. Soulé and family at Mr. Bowen's house, at the Hotel de la Paix, and on board the ship, at which speeches were made and toasts drank in the best of feeling. As Mr. B. and family went on board finally to leave, a balate was fired, and the vessel steamed away

loward St. André, on the Spanish coast, where

Mr. Soulé intended to debark.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. SEVASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

The U. S. mail steamer Pacific (from Liverpool at 2 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 29, with 132 passergers,) arrived here at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Pacific arrived out at I o'clock, Wednesday morning, Nov. 22.

In consequence of the tide rising late, the Pacific did not sail till 7 o'clock. Taursday morning, Nov. 30 She experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool at noon of Sunday, Nov. 26

The Niagara sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 25th, with the 54th Regiment of Infantry, a few companies of the 56th, and of Artillery, for the Crimes.

The next news from Europe will probably reach this country by the Sarah Sands, which would leave Liverpool, Dec. 6, for Portland.

Since the terrible battle fought at Inkermann on the 5th of November, in which the allies lost nearly 4,000 men, and the Russians nearly 10,000, neither party has been in a condition to renew active hostilities. On that occasion both sides claimed the victory. The Russians were the attacking force; the battle raged from dawn till afternoon, when they retired to Sympheropol, from which they came-the allies being unable to pursue. No incident of importance has occurred since then. The report of another battle on the 13th is discredited. The urgent necessity of reenforcements to the alllies, to preserve the very existence of their army, has called forth an unwonted degree of activity in England and France, and, ere this, reënforcements to the extent of 30,000 additional men, must be in position before Sevastop. This will enable the besiegers to resume their attack. Reenforce. ments are, in like manner, augmenting the Russian strength, and it is evident another great battle, or series of battles, must be fought, before the fate of Sevastopol be decided. The diplomatists of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the lesser Germanic States, are particularly active. Eugland and France, have, however, taken a higher tone than they have hitherto assumed, and have notified the German Governments that the western powers no longer recognize the four points as a basis of negotiations; also, that they intend to hold the Crimes, and will, in their own time. dictate terms of peace. From the other parts of Europe, the news is destitute of interest.

Liverpool COTTON MARKET depressed, with desire to sell general. BREADSTUFFS quiet and lower. Consols 911 @911.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Lord Palmerston has gone to Paris, and the

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

professional politicians attach a peculiar meaning to the visit of His Lordship. It is said that the negotiations about a subsidy to France are only a pretext for covering more important matters to be discussed with the Emperor; and, indeed, it seems that the serious aspect of affairs in the Crimea, while the expedition to the Baltic remained a complete failure, may bring about a change of the English Ministry, perhaps even before the meeting of Parliament, and Lord Palmerston may at last arrive at the much coveted post of a Premier, and form an administration according to his heart's desire. You are aware of my estimate of the man, and you have sufficient v anatomized his public career to know how little such a charge means. Still, it would satisfy the English public, since even the most determined Radicals would go beyond Lord Palmerston and his speeches for Buncombe. The difficulties of the present moment are serious enough; the resources of the Russian army in the Crimea have been underrated; and the forces of the Allies have accordingly proved insufficient. Reenforcements are speedily required, while England has scarcely any military force left to send abroad; and France, which remains the bee-hive of armies, has neither the money nor the means of trans. port for a new army, which must arrive soon efore Sevastopol, or it will come too late. Under such circumstances, the Government of England is ready to give the funds required for the new expedition, while France is willing to send out the army. But now arises the second difficulty. Mr. Gladstone, under the impression that the war cannot last long, has repeatedly declared that he does not intend to shift the burden of the war on the shoulders of generations to come, and that he will find means for paying the year's expenses by the income of the year. This declaration can scarcely be maintained under the more serious circumstances of the campaign; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer still remains, as he has always been, an enemy of loans, and cannot, under the system of free-trade, alter the tariff than otherwise by the reduction of duties. His only resource is, therefore, the income-tax; but the income-tax cannot be augmented beyond a certain proportion. It is, therefore, said that, in order to find the necessary means, the great currency policy of the late Sir Robert Peel will be abandoned by the most talented statesman of Sir Robert's school, and exchequer bills, of £5, £10, £20, and £25 sterling issued, to the extent of one year's income of the exchequer, bearing interest, and accepted instead of cash by all the collectors of taxes and customs. The menopoly of the Bank of England, and of the few provincial banks, in regard to the issue of notes, wilt be destroyed by such a measure, by which the State would become its own banker. Of course, this is but a rumor, which circulatesonly in the higher financial classes, and creates an opposition, which may. Perhaps, induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to drop the bold scheme. Another serious result of the delay in the siege of Sevastopol is the doubtful attitude assumed by Austria and Prussia. Their language toward England and France becomes day by day more haughty, and the Russian party is rampant both at Berlin and Vienna. The friends of the Princess Lieven at Brussels openly speak of the impending reconstruction of the Holy Alliance and of a campaign against France in the spring. The armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and the German States are, according to these Russian agents, to march against Paris to restore the divine right and

the legitimacy of the Count of Chamberd, in

1855, and to extinguish the volcano of Revolu-

Lord Palmerston to Paris has some connecta on with these Russian schemes, and that Austria is to be threatened by the Allies in Italy, in order to preserve her alliance with the Czar. The Moraing Post, the avowed organ of Lord Palmerston, has lately had several interesting articles about Italy, declaring that the present condition of the Peninsula is altogether intolerable, and must be sitered; that Mazzini (who has again returned to Italy,) is not the man who can restore Italy, but that there are men-the Murauwho may be able to deliver the Penin sula from its mal-administration without convulsing the state of society all over the Old World.

In the meantime the Aberdeen Administration is engaged successfully in bribing the so-called independent press of London. Since Tom Taylor. got his promotion to the Secretaryship of the Board of Health and £1,000 a year, Punch has lost its sting. The Leader has lately become tame, a the courtier of Prince Albert and Lord Aberdeen: The Weekly Dispatch has been bought: The Observer is the official Sunday organ; and The Examiner remains the expounder of Whigism. As to the daily press, The Times is the organ of Lord Aberdeen, and by its excellent correspondent from the seat of war, is a storehouse of facts which cannot be ignored: The Morning Chronicle represents the Peelite section of the Ministry; The Globe is the old organ of the Whige; The Morning Post, ever since the appointment of Michell to the Consulate of St. Petersburg, is the tool of Lord Palmerston; the influence of The Morning Airertiser has been successfully crippled by an agitation among the licensed victuallers, to whom the paper belongs; and the independence of The Sun is questionable. The Aberdeen diplomacy is so successful with the public press in England that it is scarcely possible to perceive the growing dissatisfaction of the nation, which feels the insufficiency or perhaps treachery of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet but too keenly.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1854. Lord Palmerston's visit to Paris continues to

occupy the attention of the public; he is sup-

posed to be going to Vienna, either to remove the

false impression there, that he is the advocate of

revolutions, and to force the Austrian Cabinet to

a rupture with Russia; or to prepare a rupture with the western powers, since Napoleon is no longer willing to be humbugged by Austria. Having made his peace with Austria, or having failed to attach her to the policy of the West, Lord Palmerston will return, and take Lord Aberdeen's place. Such is the impression in political circles; and, indeed, matters are critical enough in the Crimes to give a color of truth to such reports. The English officers before Sevastopol say, when the fortress is taken that will be erough, and they had better then return home; they are tired, not so much with fighting as with the want of comforts; and Lord Aberdeen is of the same opinion. But there is no doubt that the spirit of the British nation is now fairly roused; the honor of England is engaged, and the safety of the imperial throne of France is altogether compromised, unless the war is continued vigorously. Accordingly, Parliament is to meet on Dec. 12, to dispatch business, and principally to empower the Ministry to make use of the militia for Colonial service, in order to enable the Government to send every available man of the regular army to the seat of war. This is the first result of Lord Palmerston's interview with Napoleon, who, likewise, is not backward. He will send, not only 30,000 men to the Crimes, but 20,000 more to the Danubian Principalities, in order to invade Bessarabia, in union with Omer Pasha, and, at the same time, to threaten and control Austria. This policy of sending a French army to the Lower Danube must compromise Austria, and force her to join either the Czar or the western alliance. In the meantime, the system of shaffling, and dodging, and tergiversation. is still continued by the Court of Vienna. Russia declares that unless attacked by Austria, she will not make war against the Kaiser, while the Kaiser complains to England and France that his hands are tied by Prussia, whose king is not willing to promise his assistance if Austria should be attacked by Russia in the Principalities. The Enhish official papers continue to hold out hopes of Austria's active support to the English people. while the partisan of Russia openly tell us, that Austria is preparing for an alliance with the Czar, and as soon as she has her forces ready, the campaign will be opened against France. Prince Gorchakoff, the Russian Embassador at Vienna, has at last left his hotel, and now occupies the palace of the Russian Embassy. He has even sent for his family to Stuttgard, and says that he is likely to stay for a long time in Vienna. Kossuth's predictions in respect to the Austrian alliance have, so far, been fulfilled to the letter, and people in England begin to believe in his words. Still. Lord Palmerston is not the man to rouse the oppressed nationalities of Europe. He fears the struggle of principles predicted by Canning and so many other great statesmen, and would be glad if he could confine the war to the north of the Danube, and to the south of Russia.

The Turks have at last expelled the Russians from the Dobrodja. Tultsha, Isakcha and Matshin are in their hands, and no Russian soldier is now upon the soil of Turkey. But Omer and Sadyk Pasha continue to complain that the Austrians in Moldo-Wallachia are behaving as if they were the real rulers of the country. Count Coronini, indeed, assumes the power, not of an ally of the Porte, but of an independent Governor of the Principalities. A collision with the Austrian troops is scarcely to be avoided as soon as the French army corps enters the Principalities, unless Count Coronini is ready to cross the Pruth with the Turco-French army. The importance of this French move is still hightened by the preximity to Meldavia of Velhynia and Podelia, sucient provinces and dependencies of Poland. In fact, it is a measure calculated to rouse the spirit of Poland; not just a revolutionary measure, says Lord Palmerston, "mais une me

sure descritonusire "-a descritonary measure. Spain again begins to attract the attention of the politicians. Espartero, who began to feel uncomfortable amid his Moderado colleagues, whom he knew to be conspiring against him, he suddenly resigned his place, and broken up the ministry, before the Cortes had expressed Vaeir wish either way. The Progressistas, joir.ed to the Republicans, are in a great majority in the Assembly, and he wishes therefore to be elected President of the Cortes, in order to return to the ministry with unfettered hands, ar,d freed from these Moderados whom he does not trust. His sudden resolution spread great consternation in the camp of the Conservatives, and the Queen tion for ever. It is believed that the visit of

was deeply affected by such an unexpected Ministerial crisis, which is to make Espartero the Dictator of Spain, since it cannot be doubted that he will be elected President of the Cortes al nost unan, mously.

Denm. ark has likewise had its Ministerial crisis. The two n. w Ministers are less obsoxious to the people than wheir predecessors: but their policy remains the same. They openly declare, that if the union of the German and Danish Ministry is to be maintained, the hands of the central Government cannot be weatened by the control of the Provincial Diets, the unity of the Danish Empire, requiring the sacrifice of the liberty of the individual provinces, and since the Danes have, by their enthusiastic support of the crown in the struggle against Schleswig Holstein, clearly expressed their wishes for the unity of the Empire and against the secession of the southern provinces, they must now make up their minds and sacrifice their political liberty to the unity of Denmark. The grasping propensities of the Danes, which led them to a fratricidal war against Schleswig Holstein, are now punished by the logical results of their fatal victory; they have to rue their own rapacity, just like the Croats and Serbs, in coveting the territory of their neighbors; they have lost their own independence and political liberty; never was injustice punished more promptly and more deservedly.

The financial difficulties of Austria continue: in

spite of the voluntary loan, the premium of gold has risen to 33 per cent.. just as in the time when the Hungarians were victorious, and driving before them the armies of Jellachich and Windischgrantz. Still the military budget remains enormous. Comorn is to be more strongly fortified, and the army absorbs 800,000 floring a day. How can such a state of things be endured for any length of time? The Minister of Finance, unable to meet the difficulties of the emergency, has given up his post, and Dr. Bach, the reckless adventurer, is to take the empty treasury under his care, and to invent some new scheme for fleecing the subjects of His Apostolic Msjesty. The Emperor is not awed by the dangers which surround his throne, and believes himself safe as long as he is surrounded by an army of five hundred thousand men, though he will soon be at a loss how to feed and to pay them. Bayaria. and even Saxony, are said to have come to an agreement with Austria, and I do not think that this understanding should forebode an alliance with England and France. The organ of Lord Palmerston, however, The Morning Post, declares to-day that within forty-eight hours Austria must decide on her policy, and take a decisive step, and that journal does not doubt that it will be taken in the right direction. We shall see: but The Post does not seem aware that the policy of dodging is inexhaustible in finding pretexts for putting off any serious step that might entangle Austria into a war with Russia. On the contrary, it is more than probable that Austrian policy will overreach the diplomacy of England and France, and that the Kaiser, though openly declaring that he cannot yet actively engage in the war, will get a guarantee of England and France against any outbreak, either in Italy. Hungary or Poland. It remains to be seen whether the English public will allow itself to be humbugged to such an extent. How much can be done in this line is clearly proved by the fact that even the unsuccessful attack on Petropavlofski, in Kamtschatki, has been transformed into an Angle French victory by the Ministerial papers. The only point which has much excited the interest of the more far-seeing politicians was the new fact that the Russians had fertified the mouths of the Amoor, and that accordingly their old plans on Manchooria have not been given up. Besides, it cannot be doubted that Tashkend, in Central Asia, has been occupied by them, and that the idea of invading India remains still one of the great schemes of the Czar.

Mr. Gladstone has given up his plan of issuing Exchange bonds of small denominations. The financial difficulties are to be met by an increase of the income-tax, and by an Anglo-French loan. The alliance with France is to be cemeated by the connection of financial interests and arrangements binding the two nations closer to one

As to the reports from the seat of war, they are gloomy enough. It cannot be doubted any longer that the Russians bayoneted the wounded English and French, and a Russian major, who was taken prisoner while engaged in killing a French colonel, who lay on the ground, has been hung by the allies. The "victory" of the 5th has disabled the allies from continuing the siegeworks; they have had to intreuch themselves, while the bombardment has slackened. We hear nothing more of an assault; but reënforcements are expected, and the besieging army will remain on the defensive until they arrive. Omer Pasha, who was already at Jassy, in Moldavia, is again required to send a portion of his army to the Crimen; but he refuses to do so, lest the treacherous attiinde of Austria should suddenly turn into a hostile ene. The sudden gale of the 14th of November has, likewise, done much mischief; about twentyfive transports have been wrecked, and the allied fleet is said to have suffered considerably. The Egyptian Admiral has been drowned, and his three-decker foundered close to Constantinople; but a great portion of the crew was saved. cording to Prince Menchikoff's dispatches nothing of importance has happened, before or in Sevas topol, up to the 18th, and the rumored battle of the 13th, which was reported here in The Times, is nothing but a hoax.

The Anaiversary of the Polish Revolution, 29th of November, is to be celebrated in several towns of England by political meetings. Kossuth is to speak in London, and Pulzky in Nottingham. The nterest for the Polish cause begins to revive. Poor Load Dudley Stewart, the untiring advocate of Polar d, died intely at Stockholm. His frien Is, Prince Czartoryski and Count Zenwyski, had induced him to go to Sweden, to try to enlist King Osc or for their interests. He had been the friend of Pe and for twenty years, when there was no hope for Vie cause of the oppressed nationalities, and flow, when at last a ray of hope is flimmering in the future, he is carried away by the cholers and smallpox! There was surely not a more amiable nobleman in the English Parliament nor a man more sincere in his policy. Mr. Lockhart of The Quarterly, sonin law to Sir Walter Scott, is likewise dead, and also Knight Hunt, the editor of The Daily Neces. The sub-editor of The Atheneum has lately become editor of that paper. Mrs. Cr . . . , Pae authoress, seeing him, said: "Well, Mr. -, you have supplanted Mr. Harvey!" "You mer n succeeded," replied the author. "Yes," said the lady, "I mean succeeded in supplenting," Still

Mrs C . . . 's sarcastic observation is undeserved. The first literary journal of London indeed required new energies; it was high time to change the editor, and the new management seems to be more propitious to the interest and to the impartiality of the paper. I hope your literary correspondent will excuse me for encrosching upon his department, and will revenge himself by giving you some spicy political news and anecdotes which may have escaped my attention.

## THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

So simple in its main thread, (says The London Spec-tator.) is the story of the battle of Inkermann, that the official dispatches, and fuller correspondence, which reach us this week, scarcely modify the tale; but rather, as usual, enable us to realize the magnitude of the contest, its desperate obstinacy, its appalling amount of bloodshed, the imminent peril of our (allied) soldiess, and the heroism which snabled them to enare, to resist, and to triumph over fearful odds. For a day or two previously to the 5th November, the Russians, who already possessed a large force within

the prolonged fortifications, and a large force toward the rear, in the neighborhood of Balaklava, had been observed to receive reenforcements, estimated at 30,000 or 40,000; which added to Liprandi's corps on the Russian left, of 35,000 or more, and the garrison, would probably justify Gen. Canrobert's estimate of 0 men, in one way and another, arrayed against the allies on the memorable 5th of November. To augment the weight of the force brought down to crush the besiegers, the now useless army of the Danube had been withdrawn from Moldavia, leaving Bessarabia still defended by its special army, but not, it is supposed, entirely exhausting the reenforcements to be brought from the interior. The effort of Menchikeff to throw his strength into a succession of powerful, and, if possible, decisive blows, is shown by the advance of Dannenberg's army in the very lightest order, augmenting the numbers about Sevastopol, without much regard either to their equipment or provision. The aim was to bear down by accumulated pressure; and it was with such a view that the batteries resumed the bombardment of the allies in their besieged camp; a strong force from the garrison moved out to act with Dannenberg's army, and Liprandi made a feint that might have been, had it succeeded, a penetrating attack toward the rear; and, as it was, it did engage the attention of a portion of the British and French forces. Thus the allies were to be occupied all round, while the weak, unintrenched and unfortified point in their position toward the valley of the Inkermann was to be penetrated by a force of great weight and momentum. It was the earliest dawn enveloped in mist and rain, that the allies hearing, without seeing, the reovement of the enemy, roused themselves to a com-prehension of that which they were to expect. They were attacked in position, by troops converging into a narrow and broken ravine, or meeting of several ravines; and here, notwithstanding all the "solidity" ascribed to them in the dispatch of the French commander, the English soldiers were repeatedly driven back. At one time the battle consisted in the play of artillery upon the soldiers of either side; at another, in sharp conflicts of small arms; but for the most part of the time in direct personal encounters, where each side tried against the other its weight, muscular strength, nerve and resolve. The 8,000 English who were repeatedly brought forward to meet the attack were the same men, unrelieved throughout the day. The narrowness of the channel through which the battle raged prevented the Russians from using their numbers at once, but those numbers gave a command of fresh forces n successive relays. So the conflict continued throughout the day, till afternoon; the contending bodies swayed backwards and forwards as reenforce ments or new resolution lent the greater impetus to either side. The arrival of the French first restored something like aggressive equality to the side of the allies; and, at last, English "solidity" and French gallantry proved greater than Russian ferocity and The Russians gave way and retired; their immediate object unaccomplished, and their path strewed with dead, principally of their own.

In this day's battle the ascertained loss of the Ea-glish was 2,612; that of the French 1,700; and the Russian loss is guessed at 15,000. [5,000 is nearer the mark. The proportionate loss of officers, of the allies, is excessive. Supposing the Russian loss not to be ever-estimated, it would about equal that of the

allies in proportion to the gross numbers at the com-mand of Prince Menchikoff.

Having thus given an outline we proceed to lay before our readers the official dispatches, and more important correspondence of the London journals

Special Correspondence of The London Times.

It had rained almost incresantly the It had rained almost increasantly the night before, and the early morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had fallen for the previous four-and-twenty hours. To ward dawn, a heavy fog settled down on the hights and on the vailey of the inkermann. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet, despite their precautions; and it is searcely to be wondered at if there were some of them who were not quite as alert as sentrice should be, in face of an enemy; for it must be remembered that our small army is almost worn out by its incessant labors, and that men on picket are frequently men who have had but a short respite from work in the trenches, or from regimental duties. The fog and vapors of drifting rain were so thick, as morning broke, that one could starcely see two yards before him.

him.

At 4 o'clock the bells of the churches in Sevastopol were heard ringing drearily through the cold night air, but the occurrence has been so assual that it ercited no particular attention. During the night, however, a sharp-eared sergeant on an outlying picket of the Light Division heard the sound of wheels in the valley below, as though they were approaching the position up the hill. He reported the circumstance to Major Bunbury, but it was supposed that the sound arose from ammunition carts or arrobas going into Sevastopol by the lankermann road. No one suspected for a moment that enormous masses of Russians were creeping up the ragged sides of the hights over the valley of Inkermann on the undefended flank of the Second Division. There all was security and reposel. Little did the alumbering troops in earny imagine that a subtle and indefatigable sneary were bringing into position an overwhelming artillery, ready to play upon their tents at the first glimpse of daylight.

It most be observed that Sir De Lacy Evans had long been aware of the insecurity of this portion of our position, and had repeatedly pointed it out to those whose duty it was the only ground where we were exposed to surprise, for a number of ravines and unequal curves in the slope of the hill, toward the valley, lead up to the creat and summit, against the adverse side of which our right flank was resting, without guns, intrendments, shattis,] or outlying defense of any kind. Every one acmitted the truth of the representations addressed to the authorities on this subject; but indelence, or a sanse of false security, and an overweening confidence, led to indifference and procrastination. Abattery was thrown up with sand-bags and gabions and fascines on the slope of the hill over lokermann on the East, but no At 4 o'clock the bells of the churches in Sevastopol

no with sand bags and gabions and fascines on the clope of the hill over lokermann on the East, but no cuts were mounted there, for Sir De Lacy Evans ought that two gurs in such a position, without any orks to support them, would only invite attack and

In the action of the 26th of October, the enemy in the action of the soul of the very spot selected tried their strength almost on the very spot selected by them this morning, but it may now be considered that they merely made a reconnaissance en force on that occasion, and that they were waiting for re-on that occasion, and that they were waiting for reon that occasion, and that they were waiting for reex-forcements to assault the position where it was
most vulnerable, and where they might speculate with
some certainty on the effects of a surprise of a sleeping camp on a winter's morning. Although the arrangements of Sir D. L. Evans on repulsing the sortie
were, as Lord Ragtan declared, "so perfect that they
"could not fail to insure success," it was evident that
a larger force than the Russians employed would have
forced him to retire from his ground, or to fight a
battle in defense of it with the aid of the other divisions of the army; and yet nothing was done. No
effort was made to intrench the lines, to cast up a

single shovel of earth to cut down the brushwood, or form an abattis. It was thought "not to be uncessary."

A heavy responsibility rests on those whose neglect enabled the enemy to attack us where we were least prepared for it, and whose indifference led them to despise precantions which, taken in time, might have saved us many valuable lives, and have trebled the less of the enemy, had they been bold enough to have assantied us behind intrendments. We have nothing to rejoice over, and almost everything to deplore, in the battle of Inkermann. We have defeated the enemy, indeed, but have not advanced a step nearer toward the citadel of Sevastopol. We have abashed, humiliared and utterly rotated an enemy, strong in numbers, in fanaticism and in degred, resolute courage, and animated by the presence of a son of him whom they believe to be God a Viceogerest on earth, but we have suffered a fearful loss, and we are not in a position to part with ere man. England must give us more men. She must be produgal of her sona, as she is of her money and of her ships, and as they have been of their lives in herservice.

It was a little after 5 o clock this morning when Brigadier General Codrington, in accordance with his usual habit, visited the outleying pickets of his own brigade of the Light Division. It was reported to him that "all was well," and the General entered into some conversation with Capt. Pretyman, of the 33d Regiment, who was on duty on the ground, in the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the roorning to make an attack on our position, calculating on the effects of the rain in disarming our vigilance and specing our weapons. The Brigadier, who has proved a most excellent cool, and brave efficer, turned his pony round at last, and retraced his steps through the brashwood toward his lines. He had only proceeded a few passes when a sharp rattle of nusketry was heard down the hill and on the left of the pickets of the Light D

en the left of the pickets of the Light Division. It was here that the pickets of the Second Division were stationed.

Gen. Codrington at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in force upon us! Their gray greatcoats rendered them almost invisible even when close at bane. The pickets of the second division had scarcely made out the advancing line of infantry, who were clambering up the steep sides of the hill turough a diriziling show or of rain, when they were forced to retreat by a close sharp voiley of musketry, and were driven up toward the brow of the hill, contesting every step of it, and firing as long as they had a round of an munition on the Russian advance. The pickets of the Light Division were assailed soon afterward, and were also obliged to retreat and fall back on their ment body, and it was evident that a very strong sortie has been made upon the right of the position of the allied armies, with the object of forcing them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them to raise the siege, and the caventy and face the stention of the French on the hights above, and to occupy the Highland Brigade and Marines, but only an interchange of a few harmiess rounds of cannon and nucketry took place, and the enemy contented themselves with drawing up their cavalry in order of battle, supported by field artillery, at the neck of the valley, in reaciness to sweep over the hights and our our right be successful. A Semaphore post had been erected on the hights over lukermann in communication with another on the hill over their position, from which the intelligence of our defeat was to be converted to the Cavalry General, and the ne enemy

to those who might survive the bullets of a heretical ceemy.

The men in our camps had just begun a struggle with the rain in endeavoring to light their fires for breakfast, when the alarm was given that the Kussians were advancing in force. Brigadier-General Pennefather to whom the illness of Sir De Lacy Evens had given for the time the command of the second division, at once got the troops under arms. One brigade, under Brigadier-General Adams, consisting of the 41st, 47th and 42th regiments, was pushed on to the brow of the hill to check the advance of the enemy by the road through the brushwood from the valley. The other brigade, (Brigadier-General Pennefather's own), consisting of the 30th, 55th and 95th regiments, was led to operate on their flank. They were at once met with a tremendous fire of shell and round shot from guan which the cnemy had posted on the high grounds in advance of our right, and it was soon found that the Russians had brought up at least forty pieces of heavy artillery to bear upon us.

Meantime the alarm had spread through the camps. Sir George Catheart, with the greatest promptitude, turned out as many of his division as were not employed in the trenches, and led the portions of the 50th, 21st, 40th, 57th, 63d, and 68th Regiments which were available against the enemy, directing them to the left of the greund occupied by the columns of the Second Division. It was intended that one brigade, under Brigadier-General Torren, should move in support of the brigade under Brigadier-General Goldie;

the left of the gruund occupied by the columns of the Second Division. It was intended that one brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrene, should move in support of the brigade under Brigadier-General Goldie; but it was soon found that the enemy were in such strength that the whole force of the division, which consisted of only 2,200 men, must be vigorously used to repel them. Sir George Brown had rashed up to the front with his brave fellows of the Light Division—the remnants of the 7th Fusileers, of the 19th Regiment, of the 23d Regiment, of the 23d Regiment, and the First And the Sith Regiments, under Brigadiers Codrington and Buller. As they began to move across the ground of the Second Division, they were at once brought under fire by an unseen enemy. The gloomy character of the morning was unchanged. Showers of rain fell through the fogs, and turned the ground into a clammy soil, like a freshly-plowed field, and the Russians, who had, no doubt, taken the tearings of the ground ere they placed their guns, fired at random indeed, but with too much effect on our advancing columns. While all the army was thus in motion the Duke of Cambridge was not behindhand in bringing up the Guards under Brigadier Bentinck—all of bis division now left with him, as the Highlanders are under Sir Colin Campbell at Balaklava. These splandid troops with the greatest rapidity and ardor rushed to the front on the right of the Second Division, and gained the summit of the hills, toward which two columns of the Russians were struggling in the closest order of which the nature of the ground would admit. The Third Division, under Sir R. England, was also got under arms as a reserve, and one portion of it, comprising the 50th, part of the sith and of the 4th Regiments, were engaged with the exemy ere the fight was over.

And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war oursed the earth. It has been coubted by military historians if any examy have ever stood a charge with the bayonet wielding his favorite weapon, and th under Brigadier-General Torrens, should move in s

nation.

The battle of Inkermann admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary band to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults—in giens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remots delis, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Eussians or British, issued only to-agrage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assaued, was triumphantly asserted, and the battasions of the Caar gave way bettered, and the battasions of the Caar gave way bettered, and the battasions of the Caar gave way bettered, and the battasions of the doings of this research was small portion of the doings of this eventful day, for the vapors, fog, and drizzling mist obscured the ground where the struggle took place, to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the distance of a few yards. Besides was going on at the distance of a few yards. Besides this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hall toward Inkermann, where the deadliest tight took place, would have prevented one under the most favorable circumstances seeing more than a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below.

It was 6 o'clock when all the headquarter camp was roused by roll after roll of musketry on the right, and by the sharp report of field-guas. Lord Ragian was soon informed that the enemy were advancing in forces.